

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1857.

NUMBER 102.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In Advance.—Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$5; Tri-Weekly \$4; Weekly \$3; Evening Bulletin \$5, if mailed \$4; Weekly Bulletin \$1.
CLUB PRICES.—In Advance.—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for \$25; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$5; 3 copies 1 year \$5; 6 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$1.50 each. Weekly Bulletin—11 copies for \$10.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.
When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if partly paid, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines	One square, 10 lines
Do, each additional square, 10 lines	Do, each additional square, 10 lines
Do, one week	Do, one week
Do, two weeks	Do, two weeks
Do, three weeks	Do, three weeks
Do, four weeks	Do, four weeks
Do, five weeks	Do, five weeks
Do, six weeks	Do, six weeks
Do, seven weeks	Do, seven weeks
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Do, sixteen weeks	Do, sixteen weeks
Do, seventeen weeks	Do, seventeen weeks
Do, eighteen weeks	Do, eighteen weeks
Do, nineteen weeks	Do, nineteen weeks
Do, twenty weeks	Do, twenty weeks

Each additional square, one-half the above price.

Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.

Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment made quarterly; all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each line, per week, and not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 15 cents for each continuation; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above price; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above price.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—In Weekly Journal.—Each square (10 lines) of advertisement, 10 cents per week. Each continuation, 5 cents.

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, are charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuation; if not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisements before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rate.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1857.

The scarcity of fuel in the towns and cities upon the Ohio river has awakened the people to the necessity of railroads as a means of ministering not only to their commercial advancement but to their actual comfort. The people of Cincinnati are in as deep distress for fuel as are the people of our own city. There are several thousand acres of dense timber within a few miles of Cincinnati. All this timber might easily be cut into cord wood and brought into Cincinnati, as the wood around our city has been brought here; but the railroad companies appear to be unwilling to fix their charges for transportation at such prices as will allow the owners of the land to have the wood cut and sent to market. The railroads are unwilling to adopt a tariff upon the transportation of cord wood that will induce owners to send it to market, because it is required for the purposes of the railroad companies, and they are unwilling to invite competition. We know that some of these roads pay but \$1 25 for wood, which might be sent to Cincinnati, and after paying a reasonable price for transportation, yield to the owners double that price, and yet be sold much cheaper than most of the wood that has been sold there for the past six weeks or two months. There are now within a convenient distance of Cincinnati by railroad a tract of one thousand acres of land which we once owned which we know is heavily covered with fine timber, within two miles of a depot of one railroad and one and half miles of the depot of another. This land would yield at least fifty cords of wood per acre and still leave upon it enough timber for rails and fuel and building purposes. It has for years been offered for sale at the low price of \$20 per acre, and although the timber alone, if transported to Cincinnati at a fair price, would pay for the land several times over, the unwillingness of the railroads to transport wood at the same tariff charged for other freight has prevented its sale. The settler looks hopelessly at the giant trees; if he were to cut them down he would be compelled to leave them to rot upon the ground. Two boats travel through this wood by railroad to Cincinnati, where the suffering from want of fuel has been very great, where the poor are actually freezing for want of wood or coal, notwithstanding the benevolent efforts of the city authorities.

The spirit of speculation seems indeed to have entered into the hearts of our whole people and made them deaf even to the appeals of suffering humanity. These soulless corporations might well afford to make arrangements for the transportation at reasonable prices of the wood we have mentioned, and thus contribute to the relief of the suffering poor of Cincinnati. It is a standing rule of railroad companies to discourage the transportation of wood upon their roads because it may increase the price of the fuel which they themselves are compelled to use; but, under such circumstances as those which have existed in the towns and cities on the Ohio river during this winter, we think that this rule should be, at least temporarily, abandoned.

FOUND DEAD.—On Monday last, Oliver P. Throop, of Orange county, Ind., was found dead in his house. It is supposed he froze to death. He had been, all fall, afflicted with the milk sickness, and was very weak from the effects of it, and, having disagreed with his family, they left him, and he was living by himself, and it is supposed he became unable to prepare himself with necessary fire.

Some person recently enclosed a thousand dollars to a gentleman in New York with these words: "This is justly yours."

We think that, if all the consciences in the West and South were to ease themselves after a similar fashion, we should be worth at least a hundred and fifty thousand dollars more than we now are.

CONSCIENCE.

Addition to the donation of \$250 to the poor of the city the Northern Bank of Kentucky has appropriated a similar amount for the relief of the destitute in Lexington.

PHILOSOPHY GROWING RED IN THE CHEEKS.—Some months since, to the holy horror of everybody, the editor of the New York Tribune was knocked down and beaten in Pennsylvania Avenue for the freedom of his strictures upon the conduct of a member of Congress; and, to the holy indignation of everybody, he neither resented it on the spot nor complained of it in the courts of justice. He bore it as meekly as any martyr. His philosophy was far more stoical than that of the Stoics. It was supreme.

But a remarkable change has come over the spirit of his philosophy. A few evenings since, a gentleman with his foot on his own door-step, in one of the public streets of New York, was knocked down and robbed of a valuable gold watch, and the villain or villains escaped the notice of the police. And thereupon the editor of the Tribune, with excited glare, springs into the front rank of fallible humanity, and bravely says:

If policemen are merely ornaments of society, whose sole business is to vote on the day of election, we must rely upon our own right arms, our own revolvers, and our own fists, just as we would guard against bears in the polar, and against tigers in the tropical regions.

We must declare that, when law ceases to protect and to punish, it loses its only title to reverence. It is not impossible that the time may come when the people of New York, growing a little restive at being carotied, may try what virtue there is in vigilance committees and the application of a lynch law to the bull necks of short-boys, shoulder-hitters, and burglars. The cowardly knaves who have undertaken to render our streets unsafe than the mountain-roads of Spain are known, and may, when the sheriff is short, and the lynch-law in most convenient proximity, have occasion to rue the enterprise in which they are engaged. We warn them, and we warn the authorities as well, that exasperated men are not in the habit of philosophizing very calmly.

Everybody is naturally tempted to ask on what meat our Caesar has been feeding since the spiritless affair in Pennsylvania Avenue. But nobody should yield to the temptation. It wouldn't be handsome. The above are daring and dashing words, and we give the editor of the Tribune full credit for them. Still he is but new in this impulsive faith, and we have a sort of half suspicion, that, if, in some of his midnight journeys homeward, he were to encounter a live short-boy or shoulder-hitter, his old habit of "philosophizing very calmly" would come back upon him instinctively. Nevertheless there is unquestionably some very doughy blood in his turnip.

DEATH OF PRESTON S. BROOKS.—The telegraph yesterday announced the sudden death of this gentleman at Washington. His disease is said to have been crup, superinduced upon a severe cold. We knew Mr. B. only through his public deportment at the capital of the nation, which was little calculated to awaken our admiration either of the politician or the man; yet, in sheer justice, it must be said that he was a zealous representative of his constituents, and, as he and they understood it, a faithful one. Although no friend of the Union, he was not by any means a formidable enemy. The very boldness and enormity of his sectionalism disarmed it of all power to harm. He was, moreover, utterly unqualified for the Congressional or any other moral arena. Neither his intellect nor his spirit fitted him for intellectual combat. His abilities appear to have been moderate, and his attainments still more so, while his temper was evidently violent and highly cultivated. He was a weak man rather than a bad one. Personally, we believe, he was a very generous and attractive gentleman. South Carolina will no doubt delight to honor his memory.

THE NATIONAL CLAY MONUMENT—SELECTION OF A DESIGN.—The Directory of the Clay Monument Association at Lexington has at last selected a design for the national monument to be erected in the cemetery near that place, over the remains of Henry Clay. It is the design submitted by Mr. Julius W. Adams, of Lexington. The Observer and Reporter says that the height of the monumental column, together with the base or sarcophagus, is one hundred and nineteen feet, and upon the summit of the column there is to be a colossal statue of the departed statesman. The Association have decided to construct this monument of Kentucky stone, the magnesia limestone, which is said to be as indestructible as Egyptian granite. It is designed to lay the corner stone of this monument on the 12th day of April, the birth-day of the matchless orator and unselfish patriot upon whom it is to be erected; but if this cannot be done, ground will at least be broken on that day. The Hon. Edward Everett is to deliver the address upon the occasion.

The Frankfort Commonwealth reports the death, on the 9th of November last, on board of the steamer Tennessee, then on her passage from Greytown to New York, of John H. Marshall, son of Hon. Thomas A. Marshall, late Chief Justice of Kentucky, and lately an officer under Gen. Walker, in Nicaragua. He emigrated to California in the spring of 1849, where he remained until May last, when he went to Nicaragua, and was immediately entrusted with important commissions under Walker's government. He made many warm friends wherever he has had his residence, and it is some consolation to his friends here to know that he was surrounded by friends on the steamer Tennessee, who did not desert him in the last scene. It is understood that he had resigned his employment in Nicaragua, and, after an absence of nearly eight years, was returning to his family and friends, who, instead of rejoicing in his presence, must now mourn his loss.

AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1857.—We have received from Messrs. Kirk & Clarke, booksellers, on Fourth street, a copy of the American Almanac for 1857. Our readers of course understand the nature and comprehensiveness of this publication. It has been issued for twenty years, and each number contains an invaluable amount of statistical information. It is, indeed, indispensable to those who would have constantly at hand the means of reference for any fact connected with the Government of the Union, the several States, and the different countries of the world. Its astronomical department is prepared by the eminent professors at Cambridge, and the other matter collected from official sources.

The Almanac is a large handsomely printed volume, and is justly regarded as a standard book of authority.

The books and papers of the Chicago Joint Stock Company have been seized by the sheriff. Its recent distribution of houses and lots by lottery proved a swindle—those who drew prizes having been unable to realize anything.

George Funston, Chief Engineer of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, died on Monday.

BREATHITT COUNTY COAL.—We have had an opportunity of testing specimens of coal brought to this city from the Haddix coal mines in Breathitt county, which we find to be equal to any now for sale in this market. It burns with a brilliant flame, and throws out an intense heat. This coal is found in great quantities in Breathitt, one of the most easterly counties in the State, and is only a sample of the immense mineral resources of that section. It is, however, inaccessible, except by the Kentucky river, which is un navigable the greater portion of the year.

Mr. B. F. Watts has brought four car loads of this coal to this city, it having been loaded 130 miles, waggoned 15 miles, and then transported 93 miles by railroad from Lexington. Mr. Watts can be found at the depot, or at the Louisville Hotel.

THE FUND FOR DISABLED FIREMEN.—We are gratified to learn from Capt. S. Watkins, President of the Fire Department, that the prospects for the endowment of a large fund, the interest of which is to render assistance to disabled firemen, are very flattering. By the recent fair at Old Fellows' Hall and contributions from various citizens the sum of \$1,700 has been raised. The insurance companies are yet to be called upon, and we have no doubt but that they will contribute liberally. It is proposed to invest this money in bonds of the city of Louisville, or other securities. We wish for this noble effort in behalf of a noble cause the most unbounded success.

We are pleased to learn that the report alleging incivility toward families on the part of the Superintendent of the Relief and Employment Association is wholly erroneous, and must have arisen from some unaccountable mistake.

Mr. Ben. O. Davis, the President of the Association, is using all of his energies to diffuse the blessings incident to its organization among all classes of the destitute, and is seeing the charitable donations of our citizens employed in the accomplishment of a vast amount of good.

MORE CHARITIES FROM THE BANKS.—Corporations are no longer soulless—at least in our city. The Northern Bank of Kentucky has contributed two hundred and fifty dollars to the poor; the Bank of Louisville a similar sum, and the Southern Bank of Kentucky one hundred and fifty dollars. This, with the contribution of the Bank of Kentucky, makes the handsome amount of nine hundred dollars donated to charitable purposes by our leading banking institutions.

FAILURES OF THE MAILS.—We have nothing from New York or Philadelphia of a later date than Thursday last. Five mails are now due from those cities, three from Boston, and one from Baltimore. It is impossible even to imagine when this wretched derangement of the mails will cease. Not, we fear, until the agents along the great railroad routes make it a point to give strict attention to their business, and see to the mails being punctually and speedily forwarded.

THE SONS OF MALTA.—The Independent Order of the Sons of Malta, a benevolent institution recently erected in our midst, have already manifested their disposition to relieve the poor of our city in various ways. A few days ago, the lodge here donated fifty dollars and one thousand loaves of bread to the use of the Relief and Employment Association.

INTENSE COLD.—Our friend Mr. W. N. Potts, of Jessamine county, writes us that on "cold Monday," the 19th inst., the thermometer hanging in his yard denoted thirty-three degrees below zero. At other points in the same county it ranged from 13 to 31 degrees below. Such an intense degree of cold is altogether unparalleled in this latitude.

Miss Virginia Claggett and a negro girl were frozen to death on Monday, the 19th. The young lady had started to see a sick servant at some distance from the family mansion and became lost in snow. When found she and the girl were discovered standing erect, almost covered in the drift, and life was extinct.

HORRIBLE.—It is stated that there was a train of fifteen cars at Amsterdam (about thirty miles west of Albany) on Tuesday, which had been there nearly a week. They were loaded with hogs, and the poor brutes were so famished that they are devouring one another.

INJURED BY A HOG.—Yesterday afternoon Richard Karner, a small boy, was attacked on the corner of Tenth and Walnut streets, by a very savage hog, and wounded severely. One of his arms was broken, the other pierced to the bone, and his thigh and leg also badly injured by the infuriated animal.

DEPRAVED WOMEN.—Sarah McCallister and one of her pads were taken to jail yesterday in a most beastly state of intoxication. They exhibited outward proof of the doctrine of the total depravity of woman. Two more utterly brutalized persons were never seen.

In New York city Michael Nugent for throttling a man by the garrote system and then robbing him has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He only obtained six and a quarter cents.

In Columbus, Ohio, a jury has assessed damages in \$3,000 against David L. Elliot. He seduced and then refused to marry Mahala Dyer.

A lady named Powders was burned to death in Zanesville, Ohio, last week. Her cotton dress took fire while she was moving about the hearth.

The alarm of fire about six o'clock last evening was produced by the burning of a chimney.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter has the following reference to a late decision of the Court of Appeals:

The case of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Co. vs. the county of Fayette, was decided in the court below in favor of the county, and it was released from the subscription. The case which the Journal notices is against the city of Lexington, upon a vote of its citizens in favor of \$150,000 of stock to the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Co., but which the City Council refused to make because they alleged that the conditions upon which the subscription was to be based had not been complied with. The court below decided against the city, and the Court of Appeals have affirmed that decision.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

Our dispatches contain some very interesting intelligence. The Highflyer, which was sunk last week at the Grand Chain, has arrived at Cairo. The same dispatch states that the Niagara has been raised. We fear this news is too good to be true. The word raised should no doubt be corrected.

The Fashion was about leaving Cairo for New Orleans, and we see it stated that the Moses McLellan will return to New Orleans from Evansville. A gorge above St. Louis had given way, and done some damage at that point.

The intelligence from above is favorable for a breaking up of the ice at least as high up as Cincinnati. As the Kentucky river is rising, a rise in the Kanawha may also be looked for. At Cincinnati the river had risen two feet up to last evening, but the ice still remained firm. A private dispatch to Capt. Sherry states that the river was clear of ice at Portsmouth and Vevay.

The river here had risen altogether about a foot up to last evening, and there were nearly four feet water in the canal. The Ranger had dropped into the canal, and was lying below the gate, and the Delegate was also in it yesterday. The steamboatmen had nearly succeeded yesterday in cutting all the ice away that surrounded their boats, and the harbor was pretty clear of it. At the tow-head the ice remained firm.

Last evening the crew of the Susquehanna, lying at the wharf, commenced unloading her.

Capt. John Lorain, of Galena, has purchased the steamer Fred Lorenz, for \$16,000, for the Galena and St. Paul's trade. Mr. Halliday takes charge of the office.

The following are our dispatches:

St. Louis, Jan. 28, P. M.

The ice at the upper end of the landing gave way last night and moved down about two or three hundred yards, tearing away Crandle's Marine Railway, on which the steamer Montauk was lying, letting her stern into the water and leaving her in a dangerous position.

The weather today has been warm and pleasant. Although the ice is still firm a speedy break-up is evidently approaching.

Cairo, Jan. 28.

Heavy ice is running out of the Ohio.

The Highflyer arrived yesterday badly damaged. She did not sink as reported.

The Niagara has been raised.

No boats from below for several days.

The Fashion leaves for New Orleans to-morrow.

Freights plenty—tonnage scarce—prices high.

We see that the sprightly though naughty authoress, who calls herself George Sands, has expressed herself very strongly in favor of being buried after her death. If there is truth in the scriptures, we guess she will have her wish.

BROKE THROUGH.—We failed to receive our New Orleans and other Southern exchanges last night, the stage with the newspaper mail having broken through the ice while crossing one of the streams on the route.

POST-OFFICE LAW.—A subscriber has written to us inquiring whether a subscriber residing in the county in which a newspaper is printed is entitled to receive it free of postage at a post-office in an adjoining county. We have submitted the inquiry to Mr. F. S. J. Ronald, the postmaster at Louisville, and the following is his reply:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Post-office, Louisville, Jan. 27, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Since seeing you this morning, I find, on examining the law of June, that a subscriber to a newspaper residing in the county in which the paper is published is entitled to receive his paper at an office out of the county free of postage, provided it is the office where his papers and letters are regularly received, and his receiving the paper at the office out of the county is not a subterfuge to avoid the payment of postage.

Respectfully,

F. S. J. RONALD, P. M.

P. S. It is only weekly papers that can be sent free of postage.

F. S. J. R., P. M.

NICARAGUAN FUNDS ATTACHED.—The Delta in its report of one of the courts at New Orleans furnishes the following interesting case:

Robert E. Glenon vs the Nicaraguan Government. This is a suit by the plaintiff against the defendant for \$1,308, being the amount of due bills held by him signed by President Wm. Walker, and compensatory for his services as Second Lieutenant in the Nicaraguan Army. A writ of attachment has been issued, and property at present in New Orleans, belonging to that Government, seized by the sheriff. A similar petition was filed a few days ago by P. B. Mancoske for \$6,000, and a writ of attachment issued.

Petitions of intervention in both cases were filed by Pierre Soule, Esq., through his attorney, setting forth that the sheriff, in executing the writs of attachment, seized two boxes of merchandise on board the steamship Texas which were consigned to him (P. Soule) and did not belong to the Nicaraguan Government, nor to the plaintiffs, and claiming a right to their possession.

It was accordingly ordered by the court that the property be given into the keeping of the intervenor, on his giving security as the law directs in such cases.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

New York, Jan. 24.

About \$40,000 worth of diamonds was seized by the U. S. authorities on Thursday afternoon, by an accidental discovery made while opening a box of imported goods on board the steamer Washington, belonging to the firm of Henle & Brothers, importers of precious stones, No. 26 Maiden Lane. The diamonds were discovered by the officers accidentally opening the bottom instead of the top of the box, where they had been secreted in a false bottom which the box contained.

Several officers were dispatched to the store of the arrested parties, and the entire contents of their safes, embracing diamonds and valuable stones, amounting to over \$150,000, were removed to the custom-house. They allege that they will be able to vindicate themselves from the present charge—that they had no connection whatever with this attempt to defraud the United States revenue. They have been known for years as among the heaviest importers of diamonds and precious stones in the city. They have branch houses in Berlin, Paris, London, and other cities in Europe.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, JANUARY 23.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Belknap vs Olmstead, Louisville: affirmed.
Worthington vs Green, Kenton: affirmed.
Manell vs Sanford, Kenton: reversed.
Gray vs Bradshaw, Christian: reversed.
Wall vs Collier, Kenton: petition overruled.
Cahill vs Marshall, Pendleton: appeal dismissed.

ORDERS.

Cochran vs Veech, Davies: crown vs Preston, Davies: Maiber vs Ogden, Davies: Jolly vs Jolly, Breckinridge: Samuel vs Dallam, Henderson: Morton vs Waring's heirs, Hopkins: were argued.

Mr. Collins and other dealers are selling Clay county coal at 40 cents.

New York, Jan. 26.

The steamer Black Warrior arrived this morning. She left New Orleans Jan. 11th, and Havana on the 14th. Encountered a terrific gale on the 18th; lost fore and main mast, and all the rigging attached thereto.

The gale lasted 52 hours, during which the fuel gave out and the vessel drifted to the southward. When the gale abated she attempted to reach Norfolk, using her cabin furniture for fuel. Arrived in Hampton Roads Jan. 21st, but could not reach Norfolk on account of ice. Procured fuel at Old Point Comfort, and proceeded on the 24th. Spoke on the morning of the 21st, inside of Cape Henry, the steamer Empire City, hence for Norfolk, frozen in between Point Comfort and Norfolk.

The bark Anne of Richmond and Bartha, both from Rio Janeiro, are ashore at Old Point, as is also the Bremen bark Anne, from Bremen for Baltimore. The latter is discharging her passengers, who are sheltered at Port Monroe.

Boston, Jan. 25.

The Maverick House in East Boston, occupied as a hotel and stores, was partly destroyed by fire yesterday morning, loss \$30,000.

The almshouse for the insane poor, in South Darners, was burned yesterday. Two females perished in the flames.

A WOMAN FOUND IN A SNOW-DRIFT.—The most melancholy event we have heard of in connection with the storm, occurred in the Nineteenth ward, (late District of Richmond.) Officers Barrett and Thornley, while passing along Richmond street, above Maple, about daylight this morning, observed some portions of female clothing sticking out of a snow-drift. Upon clearing away the snow they were horrified at discovering the dead body of a woman, frozen stiff. The deceased proved to be a Mrs. Robson, residing in the district. Upon taking the body to her late home, a child, two years of age, was found alone in bed. It appears that the unfortunate woman was in the habit of drinking.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

MARRIED.

On the 27th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Holman, Mr. Wm. Hopkins to Miss Christian C. Frantz, both of this city.

Cincinnati papers please copy.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, 29th inst., Miss BETTY THOMPSON, in the 8th year of her age.

On the 29th inst., MRS. MARY CARLISLE, in the 61st year of her age.

In Baltimore, of congestion of the lungs, on the 29th inst., Capt. L. S. MOOREHEAD, in the 51st year of his age.

On yesterday, the 29th inst., at a quarter past 12 o'clock, at the Louisville Marine Hospital, SEBASTIAN, daughter of Dr. W. A. and Elizabeth HUNDLEY, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 19 days.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHICKENMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, and disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventative. These pills should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause miscarriage. Warranted purely vegetable and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price, \$1. RAYMOND & PATTON, 74 Fourth street, wholesale and retail agents for Louisville. Sent by mail by enclosing \$1 to Dr. Cornelius L. Chickensman, No. 192 Broadway, New York. July 19 b3k

Family Drug Store.

R. L. TALBOT & CO.,

Chemists and Apothecaries,

Corner of Walnut and Seventh streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The subscribers have established a branch of their house at the above location and under the above style. Families and Physicians may rely upon having their orders and prescriptions filled with neatness and accuracy.

BELL, TALBOT, & CO.

Pure Medical Extracts and Powders,

Fancy Goods and Perfumery.

For sale by

R. L. TALBOT & CO.,

Corner of Seventh and Walnut sts.

New Books—New Books!

AT A. DAVIDSON'S.

ANNALS of the American People, or Commemorative

Annals of Distinguished American Clergymen of Various

Denominations, by William B. Sprague, D. D., 4 vols. Price \$5.

The Two Lights, by the author of Struggles for Life. Price \$1.

The Bible and Science, or the World Problem, by Taylor Lewis, Price \$1 25.

Unlone, or the Water Spirit, also Sintram and his Companions, by Frederick De La Motte, Price 75c.

The Boy's Book of Adventure, by Theodore Tilton. Price \$1.

The History of Sanford and Merton, by Thomas Day. Price 75c.

EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 29, 1857.

THE CONTEMPLATED OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—The Western Terminus Selected.—Letters from England dated December 23d mention that the manufacturers of the Atlantic Telegraph cable had completed one hundred and twenty miles, and were proceeding rapidly, with every prospect of finishing their work within the time specified in the contract.

The Journal of Commerce learns, in addition, that it has been decided to land the Western terminus of the Atlantic cable at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, and to run the line direct from that point, under water, in a southwesterly direction, to the Gut of Canso, a distance of four hundred miles, crossing the narrow isthmus of four miles at Trinity Bay by means of an underground wire.

This route has been chosen rather than a more circuitous one through Nova Scotia (when the wire is already completed and in operation), in order to avoid the possibility of interruption from local business, and to insure an independent line for the transmission of European despatches.

The construction of the additional four hundred miles of wire required by this arrangement will be commenced at once, that it may be completed simultaneously with the other and more important parts of the work.

COMMERCE AND TONNAGE OF THE OHIO RIVER. A report submitted to the House of Representatives on Friday by the Secretary of War contains some interesting information in regard to the value of the Western rivers, canals, and railroads for defensive purposes, and of the commerce of the Ohio Valley. We subjoin some extracts from the report and from the papers accompanying it. The Secretary of War says:

On the receipt of the resolution it was referred to the Chiefs of the two corps of engineers and to the Quartermaster General to consider the subjects involved in it, and to report how far they possessed and could furnish the information called for. They report their entire inability to furnish the statistics, there being no such information on the files of this Department, and for the same reason that they can give in general terms only their opinions of the relative value of the Western rivers, canals, and railroads for defensive purposes. To obtain the statistical information necessary to answer the resolution would involve great labor and considerable expense (which latter would be much increased if the duty should be performed by civilians instead of officers of the army), and the Department has neither officers nor the funds to devote to it.

Notwithstanding these embarrassments, the Department has not omitted, during the recess of Congress, to make efforts to obtain the information called for by means of circular letters of inquiry addressed to persons supposed to be well informed on such subjects; but they have not elicited such answers as were hoped for and desired.

Generally it may be safely said that our Western rivers, canals, and railroads have largely increased the military power of the United States for defensive purposes by the facilities they present means of transportation offer for the rapid and certain movement and concentration of troops and supplies at most of the available points of the country, but the relative value of the three cannot, for the reason given, be stated with anything like certainty.

The Secretary transmits the reports of the Quartermaster General and of the Chief Engineer, containing their views upon the relative value, for military defensive purposes, of the Western rivers, canals, and railroads, as now severally provided with means of transportation; also, a copy of a report from Captain E. R. Palmer, of the Topographical Engineers, stating the navigable length of the Ohio river, with some statistics as to the amount and value of its commerce:

Gen. Jesup states that he has had neither the time nor the opportunity to obtain the data on which to base an opinion which would be satisfactory as to the information called for, but that he "can safely say that the Western rivers, canals, and railroads, taken together, have more than quadrupled the military power of the Western States for defensive purposes by the facilities they offer for the rapid and certain movement of troops and military supplies; for the relative military power of States depends not much upon numbers and means as the ability to concentrate both where they are required, to be used either for defence or offence."

Gen. Totten, in concluding his report, says: "Generally, in the defence of the Atlantic frontier, the influence of Western railroads, &c., would only be felt in the event of a powerful and long-continued attack on some of our important points, as in any other case the power of the country more contiguous may be considered as sufficient for its protection. Should, however, a case occur where the whole strength of the Union would be required to repel an attack even greater than that on Sebastopol, the rivers, canals, and railroads of the West, as a means of transportation, would afford important aid in the defence."

Capt. W. R. Palmer estimates the length of the Ohio river, when full, at 950 miles, and draining an area from 200,000 to 220,000 square miles—very nearly equal to double the area of Great Britain and Ireland. Capt. Palmer remarks that "the natural resources of this extent of country are probably not surpassed by any equal area on the earth." He thinks that the aggregate value of the annual commerce of the Ohio river, by steamers and flatboats, may be thus summed up:

No. Voyages.	Tonnage.	Value
Steamboats on the Ohio 400	4,643	\$2,692,000
Flatboats on the Ohio 6,000	9,000	\$125,000,000
		\$124,130,000

The total value of the commerce of the Ohio valley is estimated at \$371,255,836. Capt. Palmer remarks that "it will be observed, if this estimate be correct, that the commerce of the Ohio river, \$134,130,000, is much less than one-half of the entire commerce of the Ohio valley; the residue is that part carried on by canals and railroads. Of this it should be observed again that a large portion is composed of those articles of domestic production which are brought from the interior to the various towns on the river solely for consumption, and which, being consumed, do not reappear as articles of commerce on the river."

A REMARKABLE FACT.—The Montreal Pilot, in speaking of the Cunard line of steamers running between Liverpool, Halifax, New York, and Boston, makes the following statement, which, if true, is quite remarkable:

The Cunard line has, so far, prosecuted its passages without a single case of loss of life to any of its passengers.

A Case Beyond Medical Skill.—Some readers may remember the curious account of a man, who died suddenly in this city a while since, over whose face, as his body was exposed at the grave, a sudden shade and light passed so strangely that the friends removed it back to the house, and kept up frictions all night trying to restore it to life. We learn since that some of the anxious friends of the deceased visited New York at the time and tried to induce the physician, who attended the dead man in his last illness, to go up and try his skill toward his restoration. Dr. S. listened awhile incredulously, but at last seemed to believe the story of his informant. "But," said he, "I hope you won't be able to restore him—I really hope you won't." "Why?" asked his visitor in amazement. "Well," said the Doctor, "I don't see how he would be able to get along, it would be very awkward for him—for his liver and heart are in that jar on the shelf."—New York Times.

WATER WORKS AND HEATING BY STEAM.—We are about to introduce into our city a general and comprehensive system of water-works. It will be necessary to lay pipes in all the streets and throughout every building. While at this expense we might put in force the wisdom of the old proverb, kill two birds with one stone. It is practicable to heat an entire city with steam, and it is only a question of economy. All know that no heat is more pleasant and healthful than that generated by steam, and it would be popular if it were cheap. There is no difficulty in conveying the hot steam to any distance in pipes. Once adopted, how many little annoyances might be avoided. A summer heat, controllable by turning a stop-cock, might be maintained night and day in our houses. Brought into the house alongside the water-pipe, it would prevent its freezing; and a turn of the tube might be taken around the gas meter, which would keep that warm and always in working order.

Bath-rooms would be always comfortable, and bath-water could be kept always warm for use. A smoking chimney could be cured by a coil or two of steam pipe at its top, and the same arrangement would give activity to ventilating flues. And, thinks the editor of the Buffalo Advertiser, how many beautiful designs would be called out by the necessity of making steam pipe ornamental. It could be twisted in scrolls, made into cornices, or wrought into motal ornaments.

The saving of danger from fire would be another very important item. The heat is never high enough to set fire to paper, and ladies might brush their crinolines against it without taking fire, or children could be left alone without the fear of finding them roasted to a cinder on returning.

VARITIES.

Orders were given on Saturday to the New York Postoffice clerks to take no more sixpences, shillings, or Spanish quarters, in accordance with the law recently passed by Congress, and which goes into immediate effect. It reduces the value, at the United States public offices, of Spanish quarters, shillings, and sixpences, respectively, to twenty, ten, and five cents.

The Arkansas Legislature has extended the time for completing the first section of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad to December, 1858.

United States Senators to be Elected.—During the present month United States Senators are to be elected in the following States: New York 1, Indiana 2, Wisconsin 1, California 2. Total 6.

Strange Act.—It is stated in a foreign paper that a German musician, resident in Jutland, having occasion with his wife and daughter to leave home to play at a wedding party, left three boys aged 13, 11, and 9 at home. These boys wished to contrive some way to avoid going to school, and actually resolved to cut out their tongues. The second boy undertook the performance and partly succeeded, when he begged of the elder brother to finish it, which he did by cutting off a piece an inch long. The boys then, as the blood flowed freely, became terrified; the neighbors were called and the fellow suffered great pain, and his life was considered in danger.

What they Drink in Philadelphia.—According to the message of Mayor Vaux, of Philadelphia, the Schuylkill water drunk by the inhabitants of that city can hardly be called nectar. A portion of Coates street, Girard College, the House of Refuge, and several breweries and slaughter-houses are drained into the Schuylkill just above the dam of the Fairmount Water Works, and the accumulated filth mingles with the daily beverage of the citizens. Ugh!

Complaint is made of the brevity of the prayers of Rev. Daniel Foster, the chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; one morning he occupied but 30 seconds, and another less than a minute. He evidently proposed to do his part towards a short session.

An ex-clergyman and botanic physician by the name of Pier, residing in Stone, Vt., being charged with the offense of having carelessly communicated the small-pox in that town, was taken by some of the citizens to a tavern where they forced him to drink liquor; after which they shut him up in a smoke-house and smoked him with burning leather shavings.

A private letter from a traveler just returned from Upper Egypt states that the grand scientific expedition under the direction of Count d'Escayrac had been broken up in consequence of a quarrel between the scientific members and their chief.

Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope's Minister of Finance, has published a notice, to the effect that, in consequence of the shortness of the last crop of olives, the exportation of olive oil is prohibited, and the free importation into the Roman States of that article is permitted until further orders.

Near Madison, Wis., there are extensive beds of peat, which is said to be preferable to the best Ohio coal for fuel and to yield also superior illuminating gas. A recent survey gives the extent of the beds at 348,820 tons, worth about \$1,000,000.

Curious Customs in Regard to Names.—The Jews named their children the eighth day after their nativity; the Romans gave names to their female children on the eighth day, and to the males on the ninth, on which day they solemnized a feast. The Greeks gave the name on the tenth day, and an entertainment was given by the parents to their friends and sacrifices offered to the gods. The name given was usually indicative of some particular circumstance attending the birth, some quality of body or mind, or was expressive of the good wishes or fond hopes of the parents.

The late farmers of the gambling tables at Wiesbaden and Ems met on the 10th at the former place, and, in the presence of the government commissioner, sold their rights, privileges, furniture, and appurtenances in the "Kur" buildings, at both places, to a new joint stock company, for the sum of 1,200,000 florins in cash. The number of shares in all amount to 7,000 of 100 florins each. Of these 5,000 have been taken up by the speculators, and 2,000 have been held in reserve, to be disposed of, according to the statutes, at a general meeting of the shareholders. Meantime their Highnesses of Nassau and Baden divide the honors, with some of the profits, of being the most extensive encouragers of gambling in Europe.

AN IMPROMPTU VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune details the following instance concerning the exercise of natural authority by a party of emigrants for California. They appear to have an intuitive idea of the rights and powers of the Vigilance Committee. What they did is thus recorded:

We left Springfield at 7 1/2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and reached New Haven a little before 10 A. M., and there learned that a train had but a short time previously left for New York, and we were notified by the assistant superintendent that the next train would not leave until 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, whereupon the passengers, principally consisting of 50 persons who had engaged their passages to California per George Law, which was expected to leave New York before they could reach this city, organized a vigilance committee and proceeded to the office of the assistant superintendent, and forced upon the door, but found him among the missing. The passengers next proceeded to the engine-house, and told the employees that they had resolved to resort to extreme measures in case they were not at once forwarded to New York, whereupon it was determined by some of the officials at New Haven to send out an especial train for the accommodation of the passengers, in charge of Mr. John Stock, conductor, who left New Haven as soon as steam could be got up, and brought them through in about three hours.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—Last week, the entire family of Judge Pitcher, of Mt. Vernon, Ind., consisting of six or eight persons, were poisoned from eating bread containing some poisonous matter, which was mistaken for cream of tartar by the servant girl who made it. All who partook of the bread were more or less effected by the poison; none, however, fatally.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Switzerland, thus describes the native region of Tell:

I made the excursion of the Lake of Lucerne by steamboat to Altorf and back. It is also called the lake of the Four Cantons, being bordered by the Cantons of Uri, Unterwalden, Lucerne, and Schwytz. The lake is very irregular, with long diverging arms and narrow passages, and is the most picturesque in Switzerland. The northern part is characterized by gentle slopes and cultivated scenery, the other being a high, rugged, and Rhigi. Advancing southward, the hills begin to rise and to crowd their steep slopes and precipices upon the water. At the head of the lake the mountains and precipices are exceeding wild, rising six to eight thousand feet, their towering summits covered with snow. The narrow valley at the head of the lake leads upward to the St. Gothard pass, one of the principal high roads into Italy.

This whole region is famed in story. It was the birth place and residence of the Patriot and Liberator Tell, the Washington of Switzerland. In the market place of Altorf, a little town near the southern extremity of the lake of Uri, Tell performed his feat of the cross-bow and apple. The locality is marked by a tower, on whose stuccoed surface is a horrible picture representing the scene. The boy is made to realize the artist's idea of a cherub, but the unfortunate father bears a wonderful resemblance to an ogre. Tell's chapel, where he leaped ashore from the boat, escaping the fangs of the tyrant to become the avenger of his crimes, is a pretty little shrine on the water's edge at the foot of a mountain. It is a favorite scene with the artists. On the opposite shore is the locality of the midnight oath of the three Swiss patriots. Indomitable patriotism and stern resistance to oppression are fruits that seem to spring up and ripen naturally among these wild crags and mountain gorges.

A European correspondent gives the following curious bit of tradition as associated with a peak of the Alps in Switzerland:

I walked over the Brunig pass to Lungern and thence took carriage to Alpnach. The country passed through on this route is very beautiful. The Swiss cottages, so picturesque in their peculiar style of architecture, are particularly neat, and the fields are of a dark vivid green. This bright color contrasted strongly with the white mantle that covered all the hills, the effects of the late storm. Winter had already set in upon the heights, and the snow line had suddenly descended several hundred feet. Near Lake Lucerne, Mt. Pilatus becomes the most prominent object. It is an abrupt mountain of over 7,000 feet, wild and rocky and generally mantled with clouds. Tradition states that Pontius Pilate, chased by remorse from the haunts of men and wandering wretchedly about the earth, ended his days miserably on this mountain. His vexed spirit still haunts its broken summit, and it is observed that, when the rest of the landscape is sunny and clear, a dark mist always hangs there like a frown. More recently the mountain has obtained another reputation as the locality of the celebrated "Slide of Alpnach," constructed in 1812 to bring down timber to the lake. It was one of the boldest and most interesting engineering structures of its day. At the extremity of one of the irregular arms of the lake of Lucerne I embarked in a row-boat, manned by two stout-armed Dutch girls, for Stansstad, from whence I took steamer to Lucerne.

THE NORTH STAR.—The pole star and the dipper are so generally known that it is almost unnecessary to point them out, but, for the sake of young astronomers who have not yet become acquainted with these interesting constellations, it will be worth while giving a few directions to enable those who take an interest in the stars to distinguish these from other stars, which information we would not find sufficiently plain in an abstruse astronomical work. The following description will enable them to find the North Star:

Let the observer (after dark) look northward. He will then see, a little above the N. E. horizon, and on a line with Castor and Pollux, seven bright stars easily distinguished, and having a rude resemblance to a wain or wagon, whence they have been from time immemorial popularly called "Charles's Wain." The "Plough." They form part of a constellation called Ursa Major, or the Great Bear; the two right-hand stars of the seven are called the "Pointers," as a line drawn through them and continued upwards will meet the Pole Star. The Pole Star is always at the same elevation in degrees as the latitude of the place; thus at the equator it is just visible on the horizon; at Boston, in latitude 42 30, it is at an elevation of 42 degrees (a little less than one-half of the whole distance from the horizon to the zenith), and at the north pole, in latitude 90, it is right over head, or at an elevation of 90 degrees. The Pole Star is one of the binary stars discovered by Sir William Herschel. A binary star is one that, when highly magnified, is found to consist of two stars, one revolving round the other, sun around sun. But without a telescope the observer will not be able to see this, one of the most wonderful of the works of creation. The Pole Star is in the tail of the "Little Bear"; the other stars of that constellation will be easily recognized a little below the Pole Star, as they form the same shape as the "Wain," but in reverse order. Between the Little Bear and Great Bear will be seen a chain of stars surrounding the Little Bear; they are a constellation called Draco (the Dragon), and by means of one of these stars the celebrated astronomer Bradley made the great discovery of the aberration of light.

ANNUAL INCOME OF THE GOVERNMENT UNDER A REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.—The President of the Senate on Wednesday laid before the body a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, made in compliance with a resolution calling for an estimate as to what would be the annual income of Government if one-fifth of the duties authorized under the tariff of 1846 were remitted; what if one-fourth; and what if one-third were remitted. The Secretary transmitted a letter from the Register of the Treasury, forming a part of the response, making the following exhibit, basing his estimates upon the total receipts for the fiscal year ending in June, 1856:

Total receipts for that year (we omit fractions) are set down at.....	\$73,918,141
Receipts for customs for same period.....	44,022,863
One-fifth remitted would give a reduction of.....	12,504,722
Leaving an estimated annual income of.....	31,518,119
One-fourth remitted would give a reduction of.....	16,003,715
Leaving an estimated annual income of.....	25,014,428
One-third remitted would give a reduction of.....	21,340,954
Leaving an estimated annual income of.....	22,577,186

OUR PUMPS.—To make a long story short, said Harry K., our friend Z. was treading the streets of Louisville unattended, and the night was dark and stormy. He suddenly turned a dark corner and there, with arm extended as if in the act of grabbing him, stood a large man (?); Z. dodged (he might have been hit if he hadn't), and in a twinkling fled the fellow his pocket-book. A quarter horse couldn't have beaten him home.

Next morning Z. and his father, being considerably excited about the matter, visited "the very spot." There, to their utter astonishment, they found the robber—his arm extended as Z. had seen it, and the pocket book, untouched, lying beneath it! Z. had been struck at, had dodged from, and robbed by a public pump.

He is now a citizen of Mound City, but, as the town is provided with no public pumps, he has not been robbed since he came here.

Mound City Emporium.

DIED.

At Pembroke, Ky., on the 13th of December, 1856, Mrs. ESTHER OVERTON, consort of the late Rev. J. H. Overton, of Louisville, in the 67th year of her age.

A PERILOUS BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when, by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet but leaves the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A five-cent bottle will last a year.

A **BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION** may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove *tan, pimples, and freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and rosy hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well, and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving.

Price only 50 cents. F.tridge & Co., proprietors. R. A. Rogers, J. S. Morris & Sons, and Bell, Talbot, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scribner & Devol, agents for New Albany.

april jklded&wooly

COAL.

THE subscriber has a good supply of Coal on hand and for sale at his office, Third street, between Market and Jefferson, west side.

J. N. COLLINS.

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last 15 years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to cure with confidence. All those who may consult their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

A. Rogers, or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, a general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a condition of which will bring on a train of symptoms, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEXUAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of immoderate youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their case, with a recent date, can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

Dr. King's Dispensary observed in all cases, 11th & 12th streets, between Market and Jefferson, west side.

Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the evening.

Valentines! Valentines! at Ringgold's.

I HAVE a large stock of Valentines of all kinds, comic and sentimental, which I am selling off at half price. Call soon and get the best.

29th Feb. S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth st.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1857.

Omsted's Texas Almanac, with a statistical appendix and map.

Aurora, Leigh, by Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning. For sale by S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth st.

STEEL PENS.

300 gross Alabama Pens; 100 do. Adams Pens; 100 do. Governor Pens; 100 do. Union do; 100 do. Fine School do; 100 do. No. 350 do; 100 do. Flat Spring do; 100 do. Iron-Combed do; 100 do. No. 310 do; 100 do. Hawk do; 100 do. Buchanan do; 200 do. Cheap assorted Pens.

All the above at our own importation, with our imprint, and warranted to give satisfaction. Price 75 cents to \$2 per gross.

29th Feb. C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

THE BUCHANAN STEEL PEN.—The best article in the market. Price per gross \$1. Manufactured and sold by C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

Mrs. Holmes's New Book.

L'ENAUVRE, by Mary J. Holmes, author of Tempest and Sunshine. Price \$1. The Night Watch, or Social Life in the South, by a Louisville Lady. Price \$1.25.

Recollections of a Lifetime, or Men and Things I have Seen—historical, biographical, anecdotal, and descriptive, by S. G. Goodrich. 2 vols. Price \$3.

And a new and interesting work, entitled, by Henry Wickoff, author of "My Courtship and its Consequences," Price \$1.25.

Marrying Too Late, a tale, by George Wood, author of "Christian Evidence, by Jas. Challen. Price 40c. The Gospel and its Elements, or a Book of Sermons on Various Subjects, both doctrinal and practical, by Elijah Phelps. Price 25c.

Which, the Right or the Left? Price \$1.25. These, together with many other late works of the day may be had of CRUMP & WELSH, 64 Fourth street, near Market.

Valentines! Valentines! A TIMELY HINT.—Secure your Valentines early at TALBOT'S, 96 Fourth street. That's the place.

The time is at hand when all over the land, by steam Cupid run on a rail, Tender missives will fly, and fair maidens, though shy, Will anxiously wait for the mail.

This time of the year pretty girls will be free To tell their hearts' felicitous rhyme, And even the weak, both the strong and the weak, Through Love's interpreter, St. Valentine.

Let old folks unweave, with a shake of the head, Say the custom is vulgar and low. "Young America" goes for fun under the rose, And cheerful hopes to hear from her beau.

Each friend that one meets talks of funny pictured sheets, Takes one's arm and shouts "Come along, Jake, Let us listen and choose fine and rare billet doux From the matched collection at store 96."

Such delicious designs—such original lines, With comic and tender and true, Never came into play since on Valentine's day Human doves tried to bill and to coo.

All manner of themes, which of love ever dreams, Tender thoughts, made melodious of late With good-natured jokes, meet for queer kind of folks, You may get by applying at store 96.

Remember the number—96 Fourth street—W. W. TALBOT'S Martiney Store.

MARTIN & PENTON.

96 Fourth street, successors to Robinson, Martin, & Co.

DRY GOODS.

OSNABURGS of all kinds; Heavy and fine brown Cottons; Super and cheap bleached do; Frosted and fancy do; Flannels of every variety; Plain Cottons and Checks for Servants; Household styles of cheap Calicoes; Cheap Ribbons of all kinds; Super plain do; Embroideries of every kind; Elegant and plain Handkerchiefs; Bombazines, Lustres, and Le Laines; De Bees, Ginghams, and Plaids.

A few only on hand, which we offer at bargains.

WHITE GOODS. Plain Jacquet, Cambric, and Nainsook; Plain Swiss, Jacquet and do; Striped do, do do; Dimity, India Twill, and Lawns.

HOOP SKIRTS. In every variety and color; samples of which will be sent out to the ladies who desire it.

MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st., Successors to Robinson, Martin, & Co.

FUR GLOVES in great variety at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO'S, 455 Main st.

FURS.—A few sets of Stone Martin and Fitch Furs in store and for sale at cost by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

CAPS.—New styles just received and sale at very low prices by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

DRESS HATS of our own manufacture, very light and of extra quality and finish, for sale by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

SOFT HATS of every description, style, and quality for sale by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES! A NEW and complete assortment just received and for sale wholesale and retail by CRUMP & WELSH, 64 Fourth st., near Market.

N. B. Orders from the country filled with dispatch and accuracy at lowest rates.

Magic Watches. We have on hand a large assortment of fine Watches, of our own importation, and of the most reliable and beautiful styles, which we are prepared to make it an object to examine our stock before purchasing. We invite all to call and see.

JOHN KITTES & CO., Main st.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Miller & Tabb, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be continued by G. B. Tabb, at their old place of business, corner of Fourth and Market streets. JNO. A. MILLER, G. B. TABB.

January 1st, 1857.—jkb

FANCY AND STABLE DRY GOODS.—We would respectfully invite the attention of persons, especially ladies, to our stock of black fancy Silks, Embroidered Cape Robes, Illusion Robes for evening, Plaid Cashmere, D'Laines, Merinos, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, Shawls, Embroideries and Lace Goods, a large stock, which we are offering very low. We have a large stock of Welsh, Ballardvale, and Shaker Flannel, Linen Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Irish Linens, bleached Sheetings, bleached Cottons, best brands, which we are offering as low as they can be found in this or any other Western market.

G. B. TABB, Corner Fourth and Market sts.

Iron-Stone China and Glassware at A. JAEGER & CO'S,

Mozart Hall.

Persons in want of a first quality of Pearl or Toilet Sets, also single pieces, such as Plates, Cups and Saucers, Dishes, Bakers, Pitchers, Tureens, covered Dishes, Engraved Goblets, Champagne Glasses, Bowls, Tea-Pots, Sugar, and Cream, of the best quality, plain white French, and Iron-Stone China, please call at our house and get a good quality of goods, directly imported by us from the best manufacturers in Europe, and at prices lower than to be had elsewhere in this city.

A. JAEGER & CO., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

Fancy French China and Bohemian Glassware.

Just received a new and beautiful stock of French China Dinner, Tea, Breakfast, and Toilet Sets, both gilt, decorated, and plain white; also Cut and Pressed Bohemian Glassware, such as Bowls, Salts, Goblets, Champagne Glasses, Decanters, Fluted Bowls, Engraved Goblets, Champagne Glasses, Bowls, Tea-Pots, Sugar, and Cream, of the best quality, plain white French, and Iron-Stone China, please call at our house and get a good quality of goods, directly imported by us from the best manufacturers in Europe, and at prices lower than to be had elsewhere in this city.

A. JAEGER & CO'S, Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

Dissolution. The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of CRUTCHER & MILLER, has been dissolved by mutual consent. James A. Crutcher, and Gold Heisterer to JNO. A. MILLER, withdraws from the concern. JNO. A. Miller is charged with the settlement of the business. Either party to sign in liquidation.

JAMES L. CRUTCHER, JNO. A. MILLER, Louisville, Jan. 1, 1857.

Copartnership.

JNO. A. MILLER has associated

